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Hongkong, 4th January, 1912. [157]

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MR. H. BUTTONEE begs to inform

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He is obliged to make this announcement as his

ability to enter at such low prices has been ques

tioned. For public information he begs to state

that he is enabled to do so as he is a direct

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Hotel property, and has the services of a Manager

of nine years' experience in the Palace Hotel,

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M. J. NATHAN,

Manager. [1352]

Kowloon, 8th February, 1912.

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[23]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23RD, 1912.

The announcement that the United States is strengthening its Philippine Squadron by sending out the three-armed cruisers which form the first division of the Pacific Fleet at Honolulu reminds us of an interesting controversy which has recently been proceeding in the columns of the *Pail Mail Gazette* respecting the question of naval supremacy in the Pacific. Mr. GERRARD FRENCH recently contributed to that journal an article in which he laboured to establish that the mastery of the Pacific will, in any event, rest with the Japanese as against the Americans in 1920, the year in which the Saito programme of construction is intended to be completed. Even if the American rule of laying down two armoured ships annually is not interrupted, he calculated that in 1920 America would have 37 ships of the Dreadnought and pre-Dreadnought type, while Japan would have 31, but he pointed out that the numerical inferiority of the Japanese is all in the less powerful type of ship. In other words the Japanese will, in 1920, possess 25 Dreadnought ships to America's 24. On such a basis does Mr. FRENCH rest his confident statement that "the mastery of the Pacific, will, in any event, rest with the Japanese as against the Americans in 1920." On the superiority of a single ship! Who can be sure of what the numerical strength of either nation will be eight years hence? It is extremely doubtful whether by that date numerical superiority will rest with

Japan. Indeed, a correspondent has questioned the accuracy of Mr. FRENCH's calculations on the basis of present programmes, and says that in 1920 Japan will possess 25 Dreadnoughts and America 26. Many factors, however, enter into the determination of what the position will be in 1920. For Japan not the least important of these is finance. Financial considerations have held the Saito programme in abeyance, and if we are to see a rivalry develop in the Pacific similar to that in the Atlantic of which we are constantly hearing so much, the question of the "mastery of the Pacific" would not long remain in doubt. It is true that the Democratic convention in America has declared itself in favour of curtailing even the modest provision hitherto made; but it is equally true that there is a considerable body of opinion in Japan opposed to the further expansion of armaments, and it is by no means improbable that the Saito programme will again be relegated to the pigeon-hole where it has reposed since it was drawn up. Mr. FRENCH, as against his critic, points out that though the recommendations of Japan's Naval advisers have been held in abeyance, the time has not been wasted. "The resources of the dockyards have been enlarged, material accumulated, arrangements made for a rapid increase in the personnel, especially of officers, and the consequence is that complete confidence is felt in the capacity of Japan to complete the ships required and to man them efficiently by the date when it is believed they will be wanted. There are now five yards in Japan capable of turning out a complete Dreadnought ship. Three, Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure, are Government yards; the other two, the Mitsu Bishi dockyard at Nakasaki and the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company's yard at Kobe, being in private hands. The Kure yard has an ordnance factory and armour-plate plant. And eight years ago Japan had never built an armoured ship! Now, if Japan is able to do all this in the short space of eight years, what is to prevent similar development in America, if her position in the Pacific is seriously challenged? It is beyond dispute that at the present time America possesses a decided superiority in ships, which the opening of the Panama Canal next year will enable her to quickly concentrate in the Pacific, and human nature suggests that there will be more, rather than less, shipbuilding in the United States in the next eight years, if Japan decides to proceed with her Saito programme of construction. The only reason assigned in the Japanese Press for the enlarged programme at the time it was drawn up was that the opening of the Panama Canal would weaken Japan's position in the Pacific; but who has forgotten the speech of the Japanese Ambassador in Washington disavowing any ambition on the part of Japan to see the Japanese flag dominating the Pacific? Japan's wish, he said, was to see the ocean decorated with "the mingled splendours of the Stars and Stripes and the Sun flag of Japan." The use of battleships for the decoration, however, would be a costly business for both nations.

The German Mail of the 21st February was delivered in London on 21st March.

We learn that Park View has been purchased by the Basel Mission for the accommodation of members of the Mission. The price paid is stated to be \$80,000.

We learn that the *s.s. Arcturion* which has brought to Hongkong from Kobe, for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 275,000 yen, in twenty yen gold pieces.

Field firing will be carried out by the 25th Punjab on the 27th and 30th March, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the Southern slopes of the hill between Grasscutters Pass and Shatin Pass.

The three American armoured cruisers which are coming out to Manila are the *California*, *South Dakota* and *Colorado*, forming the first division of the Pacific fleet, now at Honolulu.

The P.M. steamer *Korea*, Captain Fisher, brought to Hongkong 139 adult passengers and the N.D.L. steamer *Lutnow* had 123 passengers for Hongkong and 104 in transit.

E. B. Ayris, who was arrested some time ago at Perth, on a warrant issued in Hongkong on a charge of embezzlement, is being brought back *via* Singapore. He is on the *Nauur*, which is due here on Monday.

The grandson of Sheng Kung Pao, formerly Minister of Posts and Communications, was kidnapped at the railway station at Shanghai last week and is held for ransom. The astonishing statement is made that "certain influential Republicans have informed the family of the boy that a ransom of Tls. 100,000 must be paid for his freedom."

We have received a printed copy of the Report of the Hongkong Benevolent Society for 1911. Brief particulars are furnished of 135 cases helped by the Society in the course of the year. The Society is one which deserves to be more largely supported than it is, and we are quite sure that if the public to whom appeal is made for funds would peruse this report the appeal would not be made in vain.

"THE GONDOLIERS."

It was far from being a crowded house that assembled to witness the second performance of "The Gondoliers" by the A.D.C. at the Theatre last night, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. The performance went with a very good swing from start to finish. Greater confidence was shown by the inexperienced performers last night and there was in consequence marked improvement. The chorus work was excellent while the solos, duets, quartettes, etc., were capitally given. We heartily congratulate the A.D.C. on their successful production of the opera and trust that the public will show its appreciation by filling the theatre on each of the four nights the opera has yet to run.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. J. F. Youngs advance agent for the Bandmann Opera Co. is at present making the final arrangements for the forthcoming visit of the company. The season will open on the 29th inst. and will run to fifteen nights, during which time, no fewer than fourteen pieces will be produced, including some of the best known comic operas of the past two years. The first piece to be staged will be "The Quaker Girl." The box plan opens at Moutries on Monday next.

THE SALE OF THE APCAR LINE.

The *Calcutta Englishman* of the 29th ult. announced the absorption of the Apar Line by the British India, as follows:—

Messrs. Apar & Co., the owners of the important line of steamers, which runs between Calcutta, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China and Japan have disposed of their steamers and the good ship of their shipping business to the British India Steam Navigation Company. Commencing with the *Japan*, now loading, the Apar line will pass to the flag of the British India. The Apar line has been a part of the British India Steam Navigation Company, of which Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. are the agents in Calcutta, they have maintained a most efficient service of high-class and favourite steamers between Calcutta and the Far East, and we may be perfectly certain that the character of the service under the new regime will not be allowed to suffer. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., the Managing Agents of the British India Company and Messrs. Apar & Co. have worked together in the most friendly way over 50 years and it has generally been understood that if at any time Messrs. Apar & Co. decided to relinquish their business it would pass over to the British India Company and the opportunity has been taken of Lord Inchcape's visit to India to carry the arrangement through.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CALCUTTA-LINE.

The *Osaka Asahi* in a recent issue said:—Though the outward course of this Line is reported to be doing fairly well, yet the homeward course shows a poor result, which is due to the pressure of the Apar Line and two other S.S. Companies. To maintain a fortnightly service now proves to be very hard for the N.Y.K. The news received after Mr. Yatsui's return from Hongkong bringing no result as to an agreement with foreign steamship companies was that the N.Y.K. would compete with them, and outsiders have been pleased to watch this step, but unfortunately the fact that no agreement could be arrived at practically means the surrender of the N.Y.K. We learn that the Apar and Indo-China S.S. Company's have made an agreement that the N.Y.K. shall not take and cargo from Calcutta, and now the N.Y.K. only has cargo on the outward trips, getting a little freight only (rice, etc.) back from Rangoon and other ports. It is understood that the N.Y.K. cannot possibly cover expenses under present conditions on this course, and we hear that they are going to withdraw one steamer from the Calcutta run from March next, only maintaining the *s.s. Hiroshima*, *Kirin*, and *Miki Maru*. On the other hand, we heard that the Apar Line will put two more steamers on the run in order to compete more strongly with N.Y.K. These new steamers would be starting from 1st April next. This retiring attitude of the N.Y.K., which seems to be a fact, certainly is a very undesirable tendency.

FOOTBALL.

In the Shield final this afternoon at Happy Valley, Mr. A. P. Storrie will referee. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has kindly consented to present the Shield and badges to the winning team.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The House of Commons held the biggest crowd seen in the building for years, and Mr. Balfour received a universal ovation on entering the House.

Mr. Asquith moved the second-reading of the Minimum Wage Bill. Mr. Balfour, who received another ovation on rising to speak, said none were satisfied with the solution proposed by the Government. The country was never faced by a crisis such as this. He intimated that after the Opposition had tested the Government's methods on the second reading of the Bill, they would do their best to see that the Government's policy had a chance. He moved the rejection of the Bill on broad grounds of national policy, and concluded by assuming that if the Government were defeated; there would be no dissolution as they could not add the confusion of a general election to the horrors of a strike.

He emphasised that no American trust ever misused its powers, as the miners' leaders did. He condemned Mr. Asquith's silence regarding the agreement between the men and the Welsh and Scottish mine-owners. The Government was deceiving itself and the Commons. It had introduced for the first time the minimum wage, and had tried to pass this colossal revolution within forty-eight hours forcing Parliament to abrogate its legitimate functions.

Mr. Asquith said the Government could not allow the people and the industries to be starved. The Bill was a preliminary to any further steps that might be necessary, which God forbid. He cordially welcomed Mr. Balfour's speech as being worthy of a critical occasion, but he had moved the rejection of the Bill without making any practical suggestion. The Government was bound to obtain legislative declaration of the reasonableness of the minimum wage, subject to adequate safeguards.

ATTITUDE OF MINERS' MEMBERS.

The speeches of the miners' members indicated that they would support the second reading, but that in Committee they would insist on the 5/- and 8/- minimum for adult and boy non-hevers. They would also like to see a hevers' understood that the Government may concede the first demand, but that the second will be refused.

SECOND READING PASSED.

The Minimum Wage Bill has passed its second reading by 348 votes to 225.

RESULTS OF THE STRIKE.

The cold and wet is intensifying the distress in many districts. Hundreds of people in Middlesbrough and Grimsby besieged the town halls in order to secure groceries, while crowds in Glasgow scrambled for buns and loaves. Tradesmen are selling at cost price everywhere, and are giving extensive measures. Daily meals are being given to the children, forty thousand meals being served by one agency alone at Burslem, where the feature is bottle-feeding rooms for babies. On the other hand, many industrial centres, for instance, Sheffield, Oldham, Huddersfield, Derby and Hull report that the distress hitherto experienced does not exceed the normal.

MR. HENRY KESWICK, M.P.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Mr. Henry Keswick (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), son of the late Mr. William Keswick, who died recently, has been returned unopposed as M.P. for Epsom.

[Mr. Keswick's return as the member for his father's old constituency will be hailed with great satisfaction by his many friends in the Colony. Mr. Keswick went home a year ago as one of the Colony's Delegates to the Coronation, and his father being in indifferent health, he remained at home in charge of the interests of his firm in London. With Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. Henry Keswick in Parliament, Hongkong can regard itself as well represented.]

MINE EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, March 22nd.

An explosion of coal-dust has occurred in the Sanbois mine in Oklahoma. The entombed miners number 105, and all hope of saving them has been abandoned. The rescuers have located twenty bodies, which, however, are unrecognisable.

JUDGE LAWRENCE RESIGNS.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Mr. Justice Lawrence has resigned on account of ill-health.

RHODESIAN COTTON.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Ten bales of Rhodesian cotton were sold at Liverpool at 7½d.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The death has occurred of Major-General Frank Russell, who saw active service in the Ashanti, Zulu and Boer Wars.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

March 21st.

THE TROUBLE AT WHAMPOA.

The loyal troops have been successful in defeating Wong Wo Ship's men in the vicinity of the forts and have driven them out. Various stories about the fighting are to hand, some making out that it was a very big affair and others minimising the whole trouble. Certain it is that while the pirates were in possession of the forts the Government were not in an enviable position. The pirates held, perhaps, the strongest position on the delta, and one where they would have been easily able to get their own back at the expense of the Government by firing on foreign vessels. On Tuesday it was freely rumoured that they threatened to do this, purely for spite. At present there are a number of disbanded soldiers in Honan, and though they have been disarmed, they have been giving trouble, while on Fati there are a large number of both pirate and loyal troops. Here there are over a thousand men guarding some of the large godowns.

IN THE CITY.

In the city for the past few days, business has been going on much as usual. The streets are busy, shops have all been open and no sign of trouble has appeared. The only thing which reminds one of the late revolt is the large number of armed soldiers everywhere, and the shot marks on buildings. Last night, however, there was continuous firing, and to-day the streets are less busy and quite a number of places are shut up, while a report is about that Wong Wo Shun is back again in Canton prepared for another encounter.

THE DELTA.

The Delta is anything but quiet, and few cargo boats are coming into Canton from the villages just now. The merchants up river are afraid to send anything and in consequence business is suffering severely. Very few cargoes of silk have arrived during the last few months, and owing to several piracies lately a number of merchants in different towns and villages on the West River have banded themselves together and sent a representative to ask for better protection of junks plying to and from Canton.

SUPPRESSION OF A NEWSPAPER.

Chung Wai Po, a native newspaper, has been ordered to stop circulation and the editor has been arrested for publishing an article on the 18th and 19th reflecting on the Governor and running down the whole scheme of Government in Kwangtung. Most of the statements published were untrue, and a repetition of this sort of thing being feared, this drastic step has been taken.

A NEW PAPER.

A new Chinese newspaper is to be issued at the beginning of April called *The Canton Daily Press*. This makes four new papers which have been issued this year.

SHAMEN.

A Company is appearing in the Club Theatre for four nights this week from the Victoria Theatre, Hongkong, and are drawing quite large houses each night. The weather has been very damp, cold and disagreeable for the past few weeks, but since Tuesday it has taken a turn for the better and we are being favoured with fine spring weather. The troops on the Concession have had anything but a good time in this respect, but with the good weather coming on matters ought to be different. The swimming bath where the *K.O.V.L.* are just now located will soon be wanted for use, and arrangements are being made to house the men elsewhere.

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese, remarks a London paper, seem to take their politics with them everywhere, even to the playhouse. On Thursday night (February 28th) at Braga, for instance, in the Theatre Vicente, a slight political discussion arose between a Republic officer of the army and a Monarchist Councillor, which led to the officer boxing the Councillor's ears and the Councillor breaking his walking-stick over the officer's head. Thereupon the officer's friends took up the argument, opposed by the Councillor's, swords were freely used, and "bullets flew in all directions." The fire-hose was then brought into play for an hour, and when every one was drenched and the wounded were removed, the theatre, we presume, was emptied and closed for the evening. The *Daily News* correspondent who records the scene says nothing of the play. Were the actors, too, joining in the fray? We trust none of them was among the "twenty-two wounded, nine seriously."

GAMBLING IN COTTON FIGURES IN INDIA.

AMENDMENT OF LAW IN VIEW.

The following Press communique has been issued at Calcutta:—"In view of the increasing prevalence of cotton gambling to which frequent reference has been made recently in the *Calcutta Press*, the Government of Bengal has taken into consideration an amendment of the law which will enable the police to suppress this and other abuses of a like nature."

THE DISORDERS IN
SWATOW.(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
"THE DREGS OF THE CUP OF
ANARCHY."

Swatow, March 17th.

Lim's victory on Friday was as decisive as anyone could desire, and there is now no one here to offer opposition to him. The Peace Commissioner's troops were utterly routed, and have now dispersed, while he himself fled to his own home at Ching Hoi. Probably he acted wisely in so doing, for he certainly could not hope to retrieve his laurels. His attack on Friday had been long planned, while Lim was taken by surprise. If, in these circumstances, and with a vast preponderance of troops, he could effect nothing, it is not likely he will take up the struggle again after he has lost all his troops and has had to abandon his forts.

Of the battle itself, it is not necessary to say much. Were it not for the serious issues it involved, and for the serious consequences it threatens to have, it would have been utterly farcical; as it is, it bears a strong comic opera stamp, in spite of the alarming circumstance that it occurred right in the midst of the town, with foreign residents and property all round. Fortunately, no foreigners were hit, and no foreign property suffered serious damage, though the walls of the houses in the immediate vicinity are plentifully bespattered with bullet marks, and it is said that even one or two houses on the other (Kakichoh) side of the harbour were struck. In contrast to this, the Law Courts, that were one of the foci of the fire, escaped practically unscathed, and the number of casualties is out of all proportion to the duration and circumstances of the battle. As far as can be computed from the number of corpses seen and the number of wounded attended to at the foreign hospitals, the total casualties would be between 30 and 40—certainly they are not likely to exceed fifty. And this after 2,000 men had been firing continuously at each other at a range of about 100 yards for three and a half hours!

There was not, as may be imagined, much bravery or discipline shown on either side. The men of either army were far too anxious to keep in cover themselves to take deliberate aim at their opponents; blind firing at random was the order of the day, the question of direction being left to chance. Whenever Lim's men did venture out to advance, Chen's soldiers inconspicuously fled, without even making the least stand against them, no matter how great their advantage of position or superiority of numbers might be. Chen's men really showed no fight at all, and their only care was to get out of the battle as quick as possible. They were almost all raw recruits, many of whom had probably never fired a rifle before.

Darkness and rain put an end to the fight on Friday evening as soon as Lim had captured Chen's positions, so the fugitives were allowed to escape. Some prisoners were taken, however, and these were shot yesterday morning with circumstances of disgusting brutality, and their corpses thrown into the harbour. Some of them, it is said, were mutilated in a barbarous fashion before being put to death. The bodies of those of Lim's men who were killed in action are now lying in front of the Law Courts, decently wrapped up, awaiting their funeral; the corpses of those of Chen's men who fell are just allowed to remain on the ground—no effort is being made to dispose of them, for Lim has shown no signs of doing so, and the charitable guilds that would usually undertake the task are afraid to do anything lest they should incur Lim's displeasure.

Firing reopened in a desultory way yesterday morning early, but there was no general engagement for some hours. Then it was found that a body of local soldiers known as the "Commercial Volunteers," raised by the Chamber of Commerce, had killed two of the soldiers of Mr. Goe, who is now a firm ally of Lim. Lim and Goe vowed vengeance, and posted guards on the streets. There was some heavy street fighting in the course of the morning, but the Commercial Volunteers offered no effective resistance—not so much even as Chen Hong O—and by the afternoon Lim was undisputed master of Swatow. He then issued, in the regular way, proclamations to reassure the people, promising the usual blessings, and announcing his peaceable intentions, but his protestations were received with more than the usual incredulity. In another notification he denounced Chen Hong O and the leader of the Commercial Volunteers. For the arrest of the former he offered a reward of \$1,000, and accused him of being a member of a society aiming at the restoration of the Manchu dynasty.

LOOTING THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

While Lim issued his high-falutin' manifesto, his soldiers undermined it. Under pretence of searching for arms, they have

been invading the premises of rich merchants, and looting is the order of the day. All the rich guild-houses have been pillaged—not even the idols were respected—and it is very plain that the soldiers, both Lim's and Goe's, are altogether out of hand. The populace, too, are showing how much faith they have in Lim's fine phrases: all shops are closed, and business is entirely suspended. Swatow is draining to restore order. He is here, though, has been brewed by the revolution, and there is no gleam of hope to be discerned. Lim is a mere robber chief, with no idea of Government, and no intention of trying to restore order. He is here, though, as a victorious general, with men who have fought two battles under him, and it is said there are six or seven thousand more men in the vicinity who owe allegiance to him. These men are almost all pirates and robbers, and also the best fighting men in the province; there is no reason why Lim should yield to peaceable persuasion, and any attempt to expel him by force must lead to prolonged fighting. Canton can scarcely be in a position to repress him with a strong hand, and there is not the remotest chance of Chen Hong O ever defeating him. It is said that Chen is now collecting troops in Chaochow to attack Lim, but he cannot hope to accomplish anything now. The only thing that saves the situation from being much worse is the presence of strong naval guards in the port. No foreigners have been molested up to the present, but it is only fear of the consequences that has prevented it.

Then there are the defeated troops, to the number of several hundreds, ranging the countryside. They have no quarters now, and no lawful means of subsistence, but they have rifles and ammunition, so they are not going to starve. Altogether, the after-math of Lim's freebooting expedition promises to be deplorable in the extreme.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report dated March 22nd state:—

Since the issue of our report of the 15th instant the local investment market has continued to rule firm, and a fair business has also been transacted with London in "Rubbers" and Mining shares. Discount rates remain as last quoted, with Bar Silver at 26/13-16d., and Sterling T.T. at 1/11½. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is now quoted at 72.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$850 and more shares are wanted. The London rate is unchanged at 283.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Losses with sales and buyers at \$900. Cautions continue in request at \$194, but no sales are reported.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The market closes steadily with buyers of China at \$124 and probable sellers of Hongkong at \$332.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at \$301 and can still be placed at the rate. Indo-China have been sold at \$301 and there are further buyers. China and Manila at \$112 and Star Ferry (old) at \$27½ are wanted, as are also Douglas at \$20, the latter having probable sellers at \$21. Shell Transports are quoted at 55/- ex rights 100/- cum rights, middle price.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been booked at \$107 and \$108 and close in demand. Luzons are quiet at the nominal quotation of \$93.

MINING.—Tin ore is obtainable from London at 74/- and Headwood Tins at 5/3. Chinese Engineerings have further receded and are now quoted at 35/- middle price. Rauba after sales at \$44 are asked for at \$4.40.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are firmer with buyers at \$43½. Kowloon Wharves after sales at varying rates close with sales and probable buyers at \$36. New Amoy Docks have again been sold and are in further request at \$7 cum the dividend of 50 cents per share payable for 1911 working. Shanghai Docks are obtainable at \$15. 50 and Shanghai Hongkew Wharves at \$15. 88.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been bought at \$100, and Kowloon Lands at \$34. There are sellers of West Points at \$34, and buyers of Humphreys Estates at \$24. Hongkong Hotels are in request at \$104 and \$87 for the old and new issues respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unchanged, and there is no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements close with sellers at \$4.40 after sales, and Ropes at \$17½. There are buyers of Electric at \$21½, Peak Trams at \$12, Ices at \$200 (after sales), China Lights at \$1.20, Watsons at \$51, and Steam Fisheries at \$3. Langkats can be placed at \$15. 74.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.—The following quotations (middle price) were received from London by wire to-day:—

United Serdangs	112/8
Batu Tigas	78/9
Sapongs	23/9
Ledburys	60/-
London Asiatics	11/6
London Ventures	1/-
Linggis	37/-
E. & I. Trusts	3/- premium.
Rubber Trusts	14/6 premium.
Tronchs	72/6
Hongkong Electric Trans.	3/7
Shell Transports	65/- ex rights.
Chinese Engineerings	25/-
Para Rubber	5/1 per lb. sellers.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, March 22nd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(PUNISH JUDGE).

AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.

When the case of Karl Offer against Jean Aurely to recover the sum of \$180 was called, Mr. Shenton, who appeared for the defendant, said that his client had not yet returned. He had gone north.

His Lordship—Have you heard from him?

Mr. Shenton—No. I have seen Mr. Arndt, his employer, who says he is conducting some business with the Chinese Government in Hankow and Tientsin.

His Lordship—How long is it since he went away?

Mr. Shenton—About a week.

His Lordship—Can you give me any assurance that he will be back within a reasonable time?

Mr. Shenton—Yes.

His Lordship—How soon?

Mr. Shenton—Your Lordship knows what it means dealing with Chinese officials.

Mr. Hind (for the plaintiff)—Defendant should have made some communication either to myself, my friend or the Court before he went away.

His Lordship—I am disposed to adjourn it for a fortnight. Unless you can give me a definite date I will fix a date.

This was done.

BORROWING EXTRAORDINARY.

Molla Singh sued C. C. Xavier for \$560.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Grist and defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship (to defendant)—Do you owe this money?

Defendant—No. I stand for it as security.

His Lordship—On a promissory note?

Defendant—My friend borrowed \$200 and I stand for security. I did not get any cash out of it.

His Lordship—What is the name of your friend?

Defendant—Mr. Alonzo.

His Lordship—Has he paid any money?

Defendant—Some interest only, no instalments.

Mr. Grist—The claim is for the principal only, not interest.

His Lordship—What is your salary?

Defendant—\$135 a month.

Mr. Grist—I understand Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Official Receiver, would like to ask a few questions.

Mr. Fletcher then addressed a number of questions to the plaintiff.

I understand the money was given to Mr. Alonzo and not to Mr. Xavier—I paid it to Mr. Alonzo, not to Mr. Xavier, by Mr. Xavier—Mr. Xavier said he would guarantee the payment.

As a matter of fact the instalments were not paid and what you call the interest of \$25 a month was paid for six months?—Show me the receipts for the payment.

Answer the question!—No.

You received nothing back at all?—Nothing whatever.

Why did you wait so long?—They put me off from time to time promising to pay. When Mr. Alonzo went bankrupt I sued Mr. Xavier.

Mr. Alonzo then went into the witness-box and stated that he signed two promissory notes for \$280 each, receiving \$200 on each. He had paid \$138 as interest. Mr. Xavier signed the notes to enable witness to get the money. Witness was to have repaid the money in ten instalments of \$23, but being unable to do so paid \$14 a month as interest.

Mr. Fletcher said it was a misuse of the word interest. What Alonzo did was to take something as a sop to the plaintiff to prevent him taking action. Under the Interest Ordinance unless there was a contract as to the rate of interest, the legal rate of interest in the Colony was to be regarded as eight per cent. He submitted that in that case there was no agreement as to interest. Xavier owed the same plaintiff \$330 and was unable to pay the instalments and was paying \$20 a month as interest.

His Lordship decided that he could not take the money paid by Alonzo as representing more than the legal rate of interest and deduct that from the principal. He made an order for defendant to pay by instalments of \$10 per month.

Friday, 22nd March.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisse Judge sat to hear a motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the action in which Tang Wong Shi is appellant and Lai Chi Chin respondent.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Barlow, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Slade, instructed by Mr. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton & Hett, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Potter—This is a motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The petition is before your Lordships. There is also an affidavit by Mr. Goldring, the usual affidavit verifying the settlement of the petition.

Mr. Slade—It has been decided by this Court that an order for a new trial is not—

Mr. Potter—I was going to refer to that.

Mr. Slade—It is clearly a matter in your Lordships' discretion. You have a discretion, if it raises important points of law, to allow an appeal to the Privy Council on it.

Mr. Potter—Within the meaning of this decision, this is not a final judgment.

The Chief Justice—The decision in this case?

Mr. Potter—Yes, but I did not so much intend to address your Lordship on that point as on the point that this is a case of great general and public importance. The case out of which this case arose is the Tang Wong Shi v. Lai Chi Chin action.

The Chief Justice—That case is on appeal.

Mr. Potter—The Privy Council in that case granted leave to appeal, and the leave to appeal was not from the judgment of the Full Court refusing us leave to appeal to the Privy Council, but from the judgment of the Full Court ordering a new trial. So if that was so, the Privy Council would not decide this question of final judgment at all, which is a little unfortunate.

The Chief Justice—This is an appeal as of right. Let me look at the new Privy Council rules.

The Puisse Judge—You say if not of right, it is a case of great public importance?

Mr. Potter—Yes. That is my contention, but my main point is that it is a matter of the greatest importance. Apart from the question of final judgment it is a question whether this is a matter of great enough importance, and whether your Lordships will exercise your discretion and grant the appeal. Before passing to the point of final judgment I would point out that this case is rather different from the case of Tang Wong Shi v. Lai Chi Chin decided by the Full Court.

The Chief Justice—There are a certain number of cases which explain what is meant by public and general importance.

Mr. Potter—I don't think that is dealt with in the other judgment. Your Lordship simply said in the other judgment that you refused. I do not think that was gone into.

The Chief Justice—What do you say the Privy Council has done in this case?

Mr. Potter—Your Lordship expressed a strong opinion in that case that if possible the question as to final judgment and asked for special leave to appeal both from the judgment of the Full Court refusing leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and from the judgment of the Full Court ordering a new trial. Your Lordship ordered a new trial on the jury case. We asked for leave to appeal from both.

The Privy Council granted us leave to appeal from the Full Court judgment ordering a new trial, but apparently did not trouble about the question of final judgment or not final judgment, so I am afraid the decision in that case does not help us.

The Chief Justice—As far as that is concerned we can give you leave subject to the Privy Council decision in that case.

Mr. Potter—That would hardly do from my point of view. Supposing your Lordships did that, and the Privy Council decided that such judgment was not a final judgment, we would have no appeal to the Privy Council at all, and we want an appeal to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice—There are cases which decide what is the meaning of "question of public importance."

Mr. Potter—I don't think my friend would seriously dispute the fact that this particular decision is of the very greatest public importance.

The Chief Justice—All points of law are of great public importance, but there are certain decisions which lay down the meaning of the Privy Council rules. I think one of the rules says that a question of law is not a question of public importance.

Mr. Potter—I have not brought any authorities on that point, but my Lord the Chief Justice has laid down a rule of law which is clearly stated in the judgment as a new rule of law.

The Chief Justice—I thought it was an old rule—a new deduction of an old rule.

Mr. Potter—Your Lordship says what I think is quite sufficient for my point of view: that there is no decision governing this case.

The Chief Justice—I admit that it is an important question of law, but I think we ought to see a decision on that subject. I know there is one which goes very far indeed.

Mr. Potter—I will put my case higher than that. I will assume, with all deference, that in this case your Lordship has tried before the Full Court, the point is governed by the clearest decision. It is

not for me to attempt to show, and I am not attempting to show, that the judgment was wrong, but I am attempting to show how important the matter is.

The Chief Justice—I agree entirely, and if it was a mere question of discretion I certainly should grant it, but I must at the same time see what the Privy Council itself says.

Mr. Potter—There is something more than a mere dry question of law, because the whole basis of my Lord the Chief Justice's decision is that certain instructions were given to the bailiff by my Lord, and those instructions were disobeyed by the bailiff. That is to say, my Lord the Chief Justice has laid it down that the warrant is issued, but that there is a condition precedent attaching to it, namely, that if the person to be arrested comes willingly, the warrant is not to be executed. It is issued merely in case a person refuses to come, and the bailiff must not put his hand on him except in those conditions. What is the result? The bailiff has wrongfully done something which he ought not to do, which we are being made liable for.

The Chief Justice—That is so.

Mr. Potter—That is what my Lord decides: that we are made liable for the act of an absolutely free agent. He is a free agent and not a person as characterised in the Squib case. The bailiff as a free agent wilfully disobeyed an order of the Chief Justice, and it was solely on account of that disobedience that this arrest was brought about.

The Chief Justice—And then at the end of the judgment you will find that "the defendant is not liable unless there is something to connect him, etc."

Mr. Potter—I quite follow what your Lordship means, but where the judgment departs from decided cases is that the fact of the Judge having issued the warrant has been lost sight of altogether. Over and above that, there is the point that we are made liable for the wrongful act of the bailiff.

The Chief Justice—Because you foresee.

Mr. Potter—We could not have foreseen.

The Chief Justice—Because I thought if you had foreseen you would have been liable, but that is a question, not being satisfactorily answered by the jury, there must be a new trial.

Mr. Potter—But there are the instructions of your Lordship to the bailiff brought into this case for the first time; and the liability of the defendant because the bailiff has broken those instructions.

The Chief Justice—And I said there were certain questions, which in any view of the law, should have been left to the jury, and as they were not, therefore there leads to an even more.

Mr. Potter—We are made to undergo a new trial because the plaintiff in the Court below did not put his case that way. I am not raising the old point about anything being dropped, but the case was never put before the jury or the Judge in that way at all.

Mr. Slade—This question is a question which affects all the bailiffs, and is a particularly important question which affects a large class of the community.

Leave to appeal was granted on the usual terms.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF WOMEN.

NOVEL DISPLAY OPENED BY THE KAISERIN.

The great German All-Woman Exhibition, called "The Woman at Home and Business," was opened by the Kaiserin in the Exposition Salon of the Zoological Gardens, Berlin, on the 25th ult. The creation of Frau Hedwig Heyd, "Mother of the Lyceum Club," the exhibition is probably the most comprehensive display of feminine achievements ever organised.

It is at least an epoch-making attempt to shatter the German masculine tradition that woman is an inferior being.

When the Kaiserin entered the hall she was greeted by a chorus of 250 women, who chanted a cantata composed for the occasion by Fraulein Elizabeth Kuyper, conductor of the Berlin Women's Symphony Orchestra, which played the accompaniment.

Woman dominates the exhibition. The decorative scheme was planned and to a large extent executed by women. An array of statistics shows that 9,000,000 women are engaged in German industries, of whom 20,000 are in the mining trades.

A woman blacksmith exhibits horseshoes from her forge in a booth next to those of a woman cobbler and of a woman clock-maker. Four German airwomen show their flying machines. Two woman farmers have brought their pigs from the country. The products of woman architects, carpenters, engineers, chemists, authors, composers, painters, and sculptors are present in profusion. The Queen of Rumania, "Carmen Sylva," exhibits specimens of her own needlework. The ladies of the Rothschild family display their famous collection of thimbles—made in gold, silver, and precious stones. Near by is a rope of pearls worth £1,500, which will be awarded as the first prize in an exhibition lottery.

The Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Albany are honorary presidents of a section showing the work of German women resident in Great Britain and the Dominions; it is chiefly of a philanthropic and artistic nature. It is stated that 11,000 women of British birth live in Germany.

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you know you have the best. If you do NOT, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the vision of eyes that need glasses without using TORIC LENSES. It would also be possible to use a motor-car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of TORICS. The deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eye. Their advantage is particularly noticeable to players of tennis, golf, cricket, and billiards. Made in clear glass and tinted shades.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
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HONGKONG

HIS BLOOD REVEALED RHEUMATISM TO BE THE CAUSE OF SENIOR ROMERO'S PAIN.

BUT ALL REMEDIES FAILED TO ELIMINATE
THE TROUBLE UNTIL IT
WAS DISCOVERED BY
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

To the experienced eye of the skillful physician a drop of blood reveals secrets of the utmost value; in the case of Senior Jaquim Romero, for instance, the blood test clearly brought to light the cause of the pains which had been making his life wretched for years. Sr. Romero, who holds the responsible position of Head Superintendent in the Manila Refining Co., Manila, thus explains the circumstances.

"The origin of the trouble dates back ten years," he said, "for then pains in my chest first evinced themselves and my nervous system became impaired. Nothing I took afforded me permanent relief, on the contrary my joints gradually stiffened until I could hardly move them, my flesh became swollen and inflamed, and a dull throbbing pain traversed my body with an awful persistence which made life a round of misery.

"After testing my blood a doctor diagnosed my case as one of acute Rheumatism. He said that my ill-health was solely due to the impoverished condition of my blood. But despite my faithful perseverance with the medicine prescribed I suffered continually from these Rheumatic pains for eight years, which so incapacitated me that it was only during the dry weather that I could do a little work.

"Although dreading that I was incurable I never gave up hope, and it was through reading in the newspaper, 'El Libertas,' statements of other people who had been cured of Rheumatism and nervous diseases by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I was led to try these Pills myself. At first there was no appreciable sign that I was being cured, but after a month's perseverance with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my pain was so considerably lessened that I felt that I was well on the way to complete recovery. And totally cured me this most excellent remedy ultimately did. My nerves became toned up by their use, my appetite returned, I put on weight, the headaches which had previously troubled me ceased, and once again I enjoyed refreshing sleep. The way in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me of Rheumatism was really wonderful. They have infused fresh energy into my system, and made me feel really well."

For all disorders due to blood or nerve debility Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a proved remedy, with an unrivalled record of permanent, positive cures. Obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, and the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Southmen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8 post free.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

GOWNS UP-TO-DATE.
Paris is at this moment revelling in the extremes of colour and style. A few early models of gowns are truly startling in effect, and are scarcely likely to appeal to the taste of Englishwomen. But it is certain that it will be a season of conspicuous dresses, conspicuous by reason of the brilliant colours worn and their combinations. An evening gown of black and gold brocade has a deep tunic of dead white satin, festooned from the knees to the hem with purple roses and green leaves, caught up at intervals with bunches of the roses. The dress is straight in effect, but the black and gold brocade under-dress flows out at the feet. And that is a striking note of the newest gowns; they are fuller and richer and flounced at the hem. Kitting is ubiquitous. Little old-world taffetas frocks, in delicately shot colours—mauve with pale blue, grey and pink short-waisted narrow-skirted—are rucked at the hem, at the elbows, and about the bodice. These are suddenly popular, but it may readily be supposed that their glory will quickly wane.

AN AFTERNOON COSTUME.
A very charming afternoon gown, worn recently by a well-known society beauty, was of dull saxe-blue cloth, with a corselet skirt, the little blouse being of cherry-coloured satin veiled in smoke-grey ninon. The neck was collarless and finished off with a tiny turn-over kilt, cherry-colour. The sleeves, coming just below the elbow, were edged with a narrow border of skunk, and the skirt had an apron effect of saxe-blue macramé lace over cherry-colour satin. There was a close row of little buttons and loops all down one side of the skirt that could be undone to disclose a peep of cherry-colour, and the back of the dress was a panel of the blue lace over cherry-colour.

COURT TRAINS AND GOWNS.
The question of trains—in view of the coming Courts—is at the moment full of interest; the tapering train, having had a vogue, is likely to give place to new designs, and the eccentricities of present modes suggest gorgeous possibilities. However, Oriental promings may finally give way to softer and more reasonable achievements, and lace over ninon, and broché velvet ninon, and such filmy effects, will find more favour, maybe, at the present Courts.

MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT.
Have the bewildering changes of weather any connection with the modern vagaries of fashion? For every mood, for every occasion, and for every sort of weather, there were different shapes and utterly different effects. Taffetas and a perfect riot of colour are the chief features of the newest millinery. It is impossible to prophesy whether the large or small hat will predominate. Height is still very noticeable—piled-up bows of taffetas of flowers upon the crown, and all shades of red and brilliant purple, are much used. Then also, very flat effects are achieved by a mere draping of taffetas, with no relief other than a narrow velvet brim of more or less brilliant colour. A large blue straw hat, with the brim rolled up all round, had for its sole trimming three owl's heads grouped tightly together, one emerald green, another grey, and a white one, the bright brown eyes of these being very brilliant and effective.

SMALL HATS AND TOQUES.
A very small model was composed of an emerald green linen crown, decorated in front with a design worked in yellow thread, a band of black taffetas going flatly round, and a narrow upturned brim of fine blue straw. Dainty spring flowers were massed high upon the crown of a pale blue straw hat—butter-cups, forget-me-nots, pink rosebuds, and a tight cluster of purple pansies on the brim. Although the small turban shape, fitting tightly, and completely hiding the hair, is, in a new form, to be with us again very shortly, it is at least a relief to know that for the present one may be completely smart in millinery that hides the hair or that turns back from the face, according to choice.

THE REVIVAL OF SPATS.
The smart woman, having run through all the variations of shoes and boots hitherto discovered, has taken to wearing spats, white, champagne-colour, putty-colour, and brown. In this rainy season there is much to be said for the wearing of spats. They keep the feet warm and dry. But when they are themselves so delicate as to be made of white suede, it is obvious that they are intended chiefly for the wear of people whose exercise is taken by leaning back in landaulets or luxurious carriages. The effect of spats beneath the smart short skirt is very good. They have, of course, to fit very well, if they are not to make the feet look bulky, but when properly made they can even lend slenderness to an arched instep. With the fashionable satin walking shoes dull spats of the same colour as the shoe are extremely effective.

MIXTURE OF MATERIALS.
It is curiously noticeable how fur is now mixed in with spring garb for day wear. The smartest of the new house frocks boast just a touch somewhere. The bolero is by no means unknown, and in its latest styles finds itself, even though altered in texture, edged with fur. Fur also finishes off the short sleeve of a cloth gown, though nowhere else seen on the costume. In other instances, with conspicuous effect, it edges the panel at the back of one of the new shot taffetas frocks. Brocades, of the most handsome design and quality, and interwoven with gold and coloured metal threads, will go largely to create the Eastern effect that promises for the future, and on the other hand, the simplest and softest materials will be adopted by wearers to whom the Furitan style is more becoming. Little dainty collarless frocks, with turned-over deep lace collars, are eminently smart, the lace collars, however, striking a new note. These are no longer round, but figure and cape-like in effect. Furniture brocade veiled with ninon and chiffon is an old friend, but not yet despised, and fringe is another toilette asset still valuable and not yet stale.

THE COIFFURE QUESTION.
For evening wear huge tulle bows spread themselves smartly above the coiffure, or they may be worn with a jewelled cap. These signify a return of picturesque head-dress, regardless of inconvenience to those sitting behind at opera or theatre. Then again, the "aigrette" or "brush," is distinctly smart worn at its new angle, that is, lying close to the ear, and standing out at the back as if on purpose to tickle the nose of the man walking closely behind. Among other revivals so noticeable at the moment is the old-time "collarette." Does anyone remember the collarette of years ago that had a lying-down frill, and another standing high in the neck? A model worn by an ultra-smart woman was composed of dark blue tulle kilted, over white net, with the up-standing frill of the same, and dividing them, a "dog-collar" of tiny pearls. It is not the sort of trifle to suit the short-throated woman, but on the long and slender type it proves most becoming. X and Z in the Globe.

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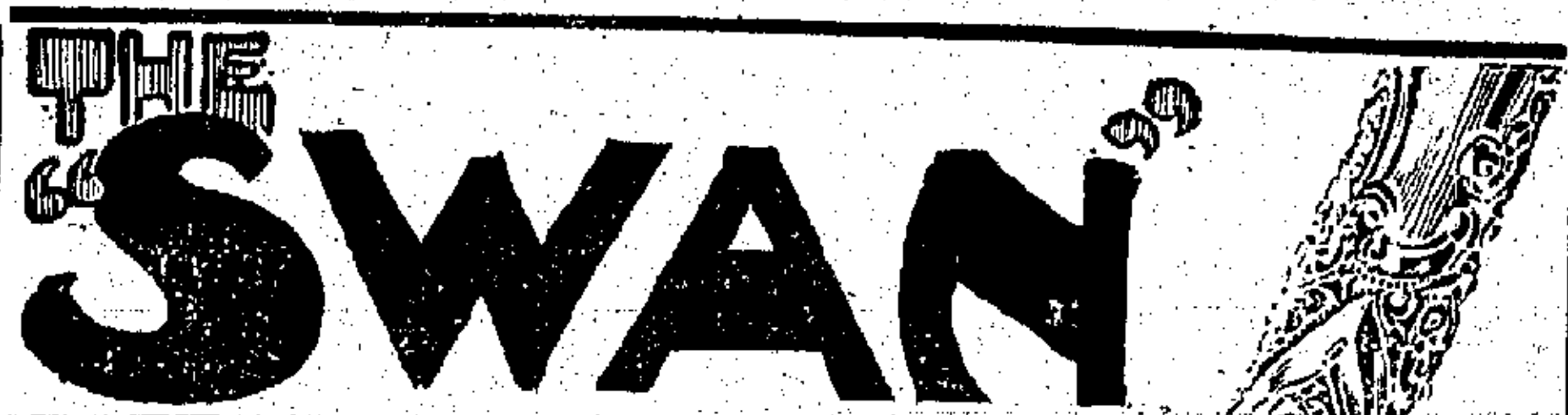
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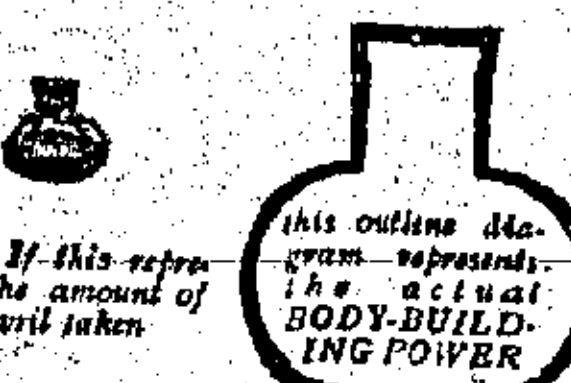


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GOOD AT THE GAME.

NAT GOULD.

(Author of "The Pace that Kills," "The Roar of the Ring," etc.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

GOOD AT THE GAME.

An English team visited Australia and Geoff Lovett was induced to get into harness again, and take part in the principal matches. He soon showed he had retained his form, and batted brilliantly in the inter-colonial match between New South Wales and Victoria. Against the All England eleven, he was only fairly successful, and there was some doubt as to whether he would be chosen for the last test match, which was to take place in Sydney. There were hot arguments, and a wide diversity of opinion on this point. Sam Abel was strongly in favour of putting Geoff in the team, and it was mainly owing to his advocacy he was included.

Geoff was contented; he cared little for the opinions passed about him; he felt that he was at last at the top of his form, and that he would do justice to his reputation.

It was the critical match of the season for the scores were equal; this test would decide the supremacy as it had done at the Oval.

An enormous crowd assembled at the Association Ground on the last day of the match. England's second innings had left the Australians the formidable task of getting 408 runs to win. Geoff only scored ten in the first innings, and his fielding had not been so good as usual.

In the second innings of the Englishmen, however, he caught three men out with wonderful catches.

Quite a party of Geoff's friends assembled to cheer him if he made a big score. Mab and Susie were present, Harry Burney, Edgar Unsworth, Mrs. Kirkton, Tom, and a host of others.

When play commenced for the day, the score stood at 80 for two wickets. Abel, the captain, and Flake were in when stumps were drawn the night before. They resumed batting before a tremendous crowd which packed every part of the ground. The Englishmen were very anxious to win, and stood an excellent chance. When Flake's wicket went down the second ball of the over, they were jubilant. Three for 80 looked promising.

Abel walked to meet Geoff Lovett, as he came out of the pavilion, greeted by a hurricane of cheers.

Mab's face flushed with pride; she looked exceedingly pretty, and Edgar Unsworth thought Geoff had made a wise choice. Susie was excited, so were all their friends, and they cheered Geoff vigorously.

"It all depends on you," said Abel. "You've got to stick in and make a score, old fellow. You've done it before, and I feel sure you'll do it again. Are you fit?"

"Never felt better," said Geoff. "If I can only get set, I'm good for a century." "Mind Howlett's first ball. If it's like the one that took Flake's wicket, hit it to the boundary; he made a mistake trying to block it," said Abel.

"Lash out for four at the first ball," said Geoff smiling.

"If you are sure of it, and your eye is in, it will give you confidence. There's nothing like a big hit or two in the first over to make a fellow feel sure of his game. You're as good as the game as they make 'em. Let us pile up a score together; it will not be the first time we've done it."

"You only want five to ring up your fifty," said Geoff, as he left him and went to the wicket.

He took his block, looked round at the field, then at the huge sea of faces, and smiled, as he turned to the bowler.

Howlett took a long run; he was a grand bowler; the ball that took Flake's wicket, he thought, might get Geoff Lovett's.

Mindful of what Abel had said, Geoff watched the delivery. To Howlett's surprise, he saw Geoff step out, catch the ball fairly, and send it to the rails, a grand four hit.

A volley of cheers greeted this stroke. "Geoff's going for him," said Harry. "I hope he will not be too venturesome."

Howlett sent down a very different ball which Geoff stopped. The next he switched for two, then got another four and reached double figures in his first over; the feat was recognised by a great outburst of applause. Sam Abel piled up his score steadily, so did Geoff, and at the luncheon hour the Australians had 180 up with seven wickets to fall.

Geoff came round to his friends during the interval; he was pleased at the many encouraging remarks made by spectators as he passed.

"You've done splendidly," said Mab, her eyes shining brightly.

Since Geoff had assured her that her father had left Australia, she had thrown off the depression the meeting caused her, and was her merry self again. Both she and Susie were to be married the following month.

Geoff's friends crowded round him, all talking, praising him; urging him to try and make the score of his lifetime.

"You'll make me nervous," he said smiling. "I'll try and come up to your expectations."

Play commenced again, the partnership between Abel and Geoff Lovett continued until the score reached 250, when the captain was cleverly caught in the slips. Fletcher joined Geoff and was dismissed for five runs. Then another stand was made, when Arnold joined Geoff. As he entered the score stood at 300. Four wickets to fall and a hundred runs to get to win—would they do it? That was the question asked by hundreds.

"It all depends on Geoff now," said Harry. "If he goes, they will be beaten."

The last man came in, and Australia still wanted fifty-six runs to win.

Fraser Macintosh was the wicket-keeper of the team, sometimes he hit vigorously and made thirty or forty runs, but he took risks; he said when he played carefully he always got out.

Geoff knew it was no use giving Mac advice; he never accepted it, or, if he did, invariably ignored it.

Before starting playing, Mac beckoned to Geoff. They met half way down the pitch, and Mac said: "What shall I do?"

This was the first time Geoff had ever heard Mac ask such a question; it astonished him. He thought for a moment, then, knowing his man, said: "Let 'em have it, Mac. If you're in form, hit hard; it's your best game; we must get runs."

"I will," said the stumpy little man, as he walked back. He proved as good as his word; in the first over, he scored nine runs.

Geoff took the next over; it proved a maiden. The bowling was very good, better than it had been in the earlier stages of the match.

Slowly the score increased, half the number required to win was wiped off. There were still 28 runs to get.

A groan broke from the crowd as Macintosh stopped a ball. It rolled back, touched the wicket, but did not knock the bails off; it was a remarkable stroke of luck for him, and his side.

Geoff's heart was in his mouth as he watched it; and Mac said afterwards his hair stood on end.

He made up for his stroke of luck by landing the next ball to the boundary.

There were fifteen runs to get, and Geoff had the over; he had been batting all afternoon, steadily and surely, playing a winning game, risking nothing. He had only given one very difficult chance.

Geoff put on eight runs in this over, and Macintosh had to bat.

The "Scotty" looked at the scoring board. "Seven to win," he muttered.

The first ball just missed the bails, the next hit his leg; and there was an appeal to the umpire, who said: "Not out!"

The fielders crowded round Mac, and he had a narrow escape of being caught off the third ball. This exasperated him; he became desperate; he let out at the next ball, which he did not catch fairly on his bat; it circled in the air, but fortunately dropped out of reach. The crowd was anxious, four balls had gone down, and Mac had narrowly escaped being out each time. The fifth ball he sent for a couple at which there was a mighty cheer, and at the end of the over five runs were required to win. Would Geoff get them? That was the question asked on all sides, and the result anxiously awaited.

Three balls went down, and no addition to the score. Strange to say, Geoff seemed uneasy. Had he caught the infection from Mac?

A fourth ball, which he struck at and missed; this brought a great "oh" from the crowd, a sort of prolonged howl. The next ball he cut for a single, making a bad stroke. Mac had the last ball of the over; how would he take it?

As the bowler ran up to the wicket, there was a strange hush in the ground. "He's a deadly ball, but the little man blocked it splendidly. Four runs to win. Geoff was at the end facing the pavilion. Every eye was on him; it was a critical moment. Sam Abel looked on from the back, his hands clenched, his face white.

"If he can only get one away for four and win," he muttered.

Geoff's score stood 180; against such bowling and fielding, it was a grand performance. This was Geoff's match, win or lose he had done his best, accomplished great things.

Howlett was bowling again; he felt the result of the match rested on this over. Never had he bowled so well. Geoff said afterwards the five balls he sent down were as difficult as any he had played in the match; it was impossible to score off them. Then came the last ball of the over. Howlett knew as soon as it left his hand he had failed.

Geoff's eye gleamed, he knew, too, this was his chance. The crowd hung on with breathless interest, as they saw him put his shoulder back; they had seen him do it before, knew what it meant.

Geoff hit hard and straight, a magnificent drive over the bowler's head, right into the pavilion—the winning hit. Geoff Lovett had won the match, everyone recognised this.

The crowd broke loose, surged over the ground, and made for the batsmen. It was no use trying to avoid them. Geoff and Mac were hoisted shoulder high, and carried into the pavilion in triumph. Such a scene of enthusiasm had seldom been witnessed, the cheering lasted fully a quarter of an hour, breaking out again and again. Geoff, as he looked at the swaying mass, thought it was the proudest moment in his life.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ENDS FOR THE BEST.

Twelve months passed and many things happened during that time. Geoff and Mab were married and lived at Double Bay. Susie and Harry Burney were also married and went to a nice house at Randwick. Mrs. Kirkton had been to London and back, taking Tom with her. She decided to make her home in Sydney, much to Mab's delight. Tom Seymour was at the Oaks under the watchful eye of Edgar Unsworth, learning as much as his Mentor taught him.

Everything went well with Geoff Lovett. His horses won races, he won the Newmarket Handicap again with Moonlight, and landed both the A.J.C. and V.R.C. St. Legers with Necromancer. Had Fleetwood not broken down, he would probably have carried off the Derby and Cup.

Harry Burney was a member of the Government; his brilliant talents were fully recognised at the Bar and in the House. Susie was proud of him. She proved of great assistance in unholding the general side of his position.

At Christmas they all met at Auburn and had a rollicking time.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"CAPRI"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1912.

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GOOD AT THE GAME.

by
NAT GOULD.
(Author of "The Pace that Kills," "The Roar of the King," etc.)
(Continued from Page 7.)

At the New Year's meeting of Tattersall's Club at Randwick, Geoff won the Pace Welter on Nerne on the first day. On New Year's Day he was to have the mount on his old acquaintance, Bitters. After his experience on a former occasion, he became anxious to possess the horse, and eventually bought him.

Bitters had a stone in the Welter Handicap, and no less than thirty runners were on the board as starters. Even in the big field, Geoff's mount was a good second favourite at six to one.

Bitters still had a temper, but he was so accustomed to Geoff handling him that he seldom showed it. It did not take much to upset him, however, and in such a large field, there was some doubt as to how he would behave.

Neither Mab nor Susie was present, owing to certain circumstances, and Geoff was glad of it, for in the paddock his mount showed he had not lost all his viciousness. On the way down to the post, he was fractious, but Geoff managed to calm him. The Swift was favourite, and fully expected to win. Neil Russell was on him and owned the horse. There was considerable rivalry between them, and Neil was anxious to beat him. Fluster led at the start, the distance a mile, and held it to the bend.

Geoff kept well up with the front lot, seven or eight galloping close together. As they rounded the bend, the pressure became greater and Bitters resented the crowding. The horse snapped savagely at his nearest neighbour and one jockey, Bitters, maddened by the stinging blow, made a grab at the rider, seized him by the thigh, and would have hauled him out of the saddle, had not Geoff wrenched the horse's mouth away. In doing this he had no time to look round; before he realised what had taken place, Bitters was knocked over and he lay on the ground.

Geoff had all his wits about him, and remained motionless. He saw his misdeed flying over him; he saw his horse's head. One struck him; the other grazed his side. When the field had passed, he felt dazed, half stunned, and tried to rise. Bitters was on the ground, quite still.

Harry Burney saw the accident, and went down the course with the ambulance. Geoff was sensible, and said he was not hurt, but groaned when they picked him up.

"What's up with Bitters?" he asked.
"Broken up. He's been badly hurt. I don't think he can stand," said Harry.
"Try what can be done for him," said Geoff.
"I like the old fellow."

Geoff went home with Harry in a cab. They had to be careful not to alarm Mab. She saw them drive up and noticed Geoff limp as he got out with Harry's assistance. She asked what was the matter and Geoff said:

"I'm all right, Mab. Bitters got knocked over, but I got out of it very well."

She saw later that he was in pain, and insisted on his going to bed.

For some weeks he was in a bad way. Concussion of the brain the doctor said it was wonderful how he managed to reach home as he did.

"He's a plucky fellow. He must have been in great pain," he said.

When Geoff was well enough, they told him what had happened. He had a son, and Mab had been very ill. Fortunately she was now out of danger.

"How long have I been here?" said Geoff.
"Nearly a month," said Susie.
"And Mab has been ill all the time?"
"Not much," said Harry and I have been here looking after you both. Geoff, you ought to give up riding. The fright was very bad for Mab. Mrs. Kirkton is here to see she has been a great help."

When they were quite recovered, Geoff and Mab were in the seventh heaven of delight over their son.

Three months later, they were called upon to express an opinion on Susie's daughter.

"Probably they'll grow up glorious specimens," said Tom, "and eventually marry. That would be a very proper thing for them to do."

Tom was a welcome guest at both houses. His humorous remarks were tolerated, even when personal. Edgar Unsworth said Tom was a stiff customer—tough, but once you found out how to handle him, he became tractable enough.

Rose Thoreau and Castro Quinto did not return to London with the Opera Company; they accepted an offer from a local manager, and remained in Australia.

Their new dance "Jealousy" created a great sensation. It was terribly realistic. Rose Thoreau was the wonderful dancer with two lovers, and her chief admirer was played by Quinto. His rage at the preference she showed his rival was the great hit of the dance. It thrilled the audience, and when the climax came, and he stabbed her in a fit of passion, the realism of the thing was almost too great.

When Geoff saw it in Sydney, he thought, "He'll stab her in earnest some night."

He wondered however he became infatuated with her. When the Australian season ended, Rose Thoreau and Quinto went to San Francisco. About six months later, a cablegram announced that the famous dancer had been stabbed in the street, by a man whose advances she had first encouraged and then rejected. She was not dead, but there was very little hope of her recovery.

I thought something of the kind would happen," said Geoff.

Priority seemed to have claimed Geoff and Harry as her particular favourites. They were happy in their married lives, and in their occupations.

Time touched them lightly, and a few years later, there were small families in both houses, and Tom said it was high time he was married. Edgar Unsworth was all very well, but he wanted a nice girl to console him when the labour of the day were over. One day when Geoff and Mab were in the Gardens, they saw a dark, good-looking middle-aged man coming towards them, wheeling a lady in a comfortable chair.

As they came nearer, Geoff gave a start of surprise; the man was Castro Quinto, the woman Rose Thoreau. They stopped and he introduced Mab.

"I am sorry to see you like this," said Geoff.
"I am fortunate to be alive; I should have died had it not been for Castro; he nursed me back to life. I am crippled, I can hardly walk, but he is the most devoted of husbands. I do not deserve it," said Rose.

"Do not believe her. She deserves my lifelong devotion, and she has it. I love her more now than when she was famous. She is all mine; no one can claim her. It was very good of her to marry me." "He wished it, and I gave it," said Rose, "but I ought not to have chained him to my wretched body."

Mab looked on pityingly; she knew something of Rose Thoreau's history; Geoff had told her many things. There was no doubt about Quinto's devotion, it was almost pathetic. Mab talked to her while Quinto and Geoff smoked and walked about for a while.

"You have not forgotten the night you came to Auburn," said Geoff, smiling.
"No; I shall never forget it. You were very brave and very kind," said Geoff, looking at Rose and Mab. "You must bring your wife to see us."

It will give me very great pleasure," said Quinto.
"What became of the wretch who stabbed her?" asked Geoff.
"I killed him," said Quinto quietly.
[THE END.]

THE FIGHT AGAINST DYSENTERY.

THE PHYSICIAN'S GREATEST ALLY.

When Dysentery is playing havoc with the health and strength of the unfortunate sufferer, he has urgent need of nourishment which is easily digestible, does not irritate the bowel, and is capable of sustaining his strength, which is always greatly undermined by the disease.

When the acute stage is over, he has an even more imperative need of something which will restore his old feeling of health and strength, enable him to put on the weight he has lost, and present an appearance less like that of a skeleton.

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It has been described by doctors as a "food which is all food and no waste"; therefore, it cannot irritate the intestines which, in dysentery, are peculiarly sensitive to any irritating food.

It has a powerful tonic and restorative effect on the nervous system, because it contains the salt of phosphorus which is found in them; it, therefore, feeds the brain and the nerves in the most perfect, as well as the most rapid, manner.

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As the body's waste products are burnt up through the medium of the blood, it is obvious that the better its condition the more thoroughly is this all-important vital function carried out.

In consequence of these three actions of Sanatogen, as well as of others on the other great organs of the body, the health and strength of the sufferer from dysentery are soon brought to a high degree of excellence and, what is not less important, the sufferer is so fortified against the disease that it is far less likely to recur.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1912. [122]

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1911. [134]

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Hongkong, 14th February, 1912. [311]

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1912. [481]

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Hongkong, 15th March, 1912. [462]

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Hongkong, 12th March, 1912. [388]

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1911. [123]

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"WELLBURN," The PEAK, 6 ROOMS from 1st June, 1912.
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Hongkong, 7th March, 1912. [417]

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Hongkong, 29th February, 1912. [365]

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1912. [129]

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1912. [122]

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OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings.
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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong 26th February 1912. [367]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ARRATON APCAR, British str., 9,331, G. F. Hudson, 19th March—Mojoi 14th March. Coal and General.—David Sassoon & Co.

BORNEO, German str., 1,344, Sembill, 19th March—Sandakan 6th March, Timber.—Molchers & Co.

CAPRI, Italian str., 1,234, Figari, 21st March—Bomby and Singapore 14th March. General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CHIT SHING, British str., 1,199, Mooney, 17th March—Tientsin 10th March. General.—Chinese.

CHUN SANG, British str., 1,418, Matlock, 15th March—Stagen 8th March, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 847, Y. Somakawa, 20th March—Swatow 16th March. General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DOVER, Norwegian str., 733, T. Sigostano, 17th March—Haiphong 10th March. General.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

CHOYANO, British str., 1,650, Courtney, 20th March—Swatow 10th March. General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FAUSANG, British str., 2,251, H. S. Makins, 20th March—Port Courbet 18th March. Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,046, S. Kumawaki, 14th March—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha.

GIENLOCHY, British str., 2,997, T. T. Jones, 21st March—Shanghai 18th March. General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HELEN, German str., 771, C. Berg, 13th March—Hohow 12th March. General.—Jebson & Co.

KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,536, Stewart, 17th March—Shanghai 10th March. General.—Chinese.

LAERTS, British str., 1,340, C. E. Page, 20th March—Saigon 16th March, Rice and General.—Chinese.

LANBAT SCHIFF, German str., 1,016, Brugger, 17th March—Bangkok 7th March. Rice.—Chinese.

LINAN, British str., 1,350, Williams, 20th March—Shanghai 17th March. General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MONTAGLE, British str., 3,053, W. Davison, x.f.f., 10th March—Shanghai 7th March. General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

MURK, British str., 2,097, Milner, 21st March—Shanghai 18th March, Pailast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

ONKANG, British str., 1,737, A. G. Smith, 17th March—Chingwantao 10th March. General.—Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.

PAOTING, British str., 1,043, J. R. Owen, 18th March—Daly 13th March. Beans.—Butterfield & Swire.

PERRIA, American str., 2,744, J. Hill, 19th March—San Francisco via Shanghai 10th March, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

PRYANULOR, German str., 1,267, D. Reimert, 12th March—Bangkok 4th March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

RAJABURI, German str., 1,186, C. Wolff, 19th March—Bangkok 12th March, Rice and Meal.—Butterfield & Swire.

SHINCHIKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,933, J. Bon, 15th March—Mojoi 7th March, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUNGKANG, British str., 997, H. Mathias, 20th March—Haiphong and Hohow 19th March. General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TALTRYBIUS, British str., 6,525, H. L. Allen, 16th March—Liverpool 4th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 6,133, S. Wada, 14th March—Seattle 13th March, Flour and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TITAN, British str., 5,730, H. W. N. Evans, 16th March—Tacoma 15th Feb., Flour, Lumber and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TYRODAS, Dutch str., 2,053, P. Bonman, 20th March—Hohow 19th March, Rice and General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TRIMAIL, Dutch str., 2,470, W. H. Lap, 14th March—Kobe and Milke 10th March—General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TUITABOEM, Dutch str., 3,656, P. Zwart, 16th March—Mantok 8th March, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 19th March—Manila 16th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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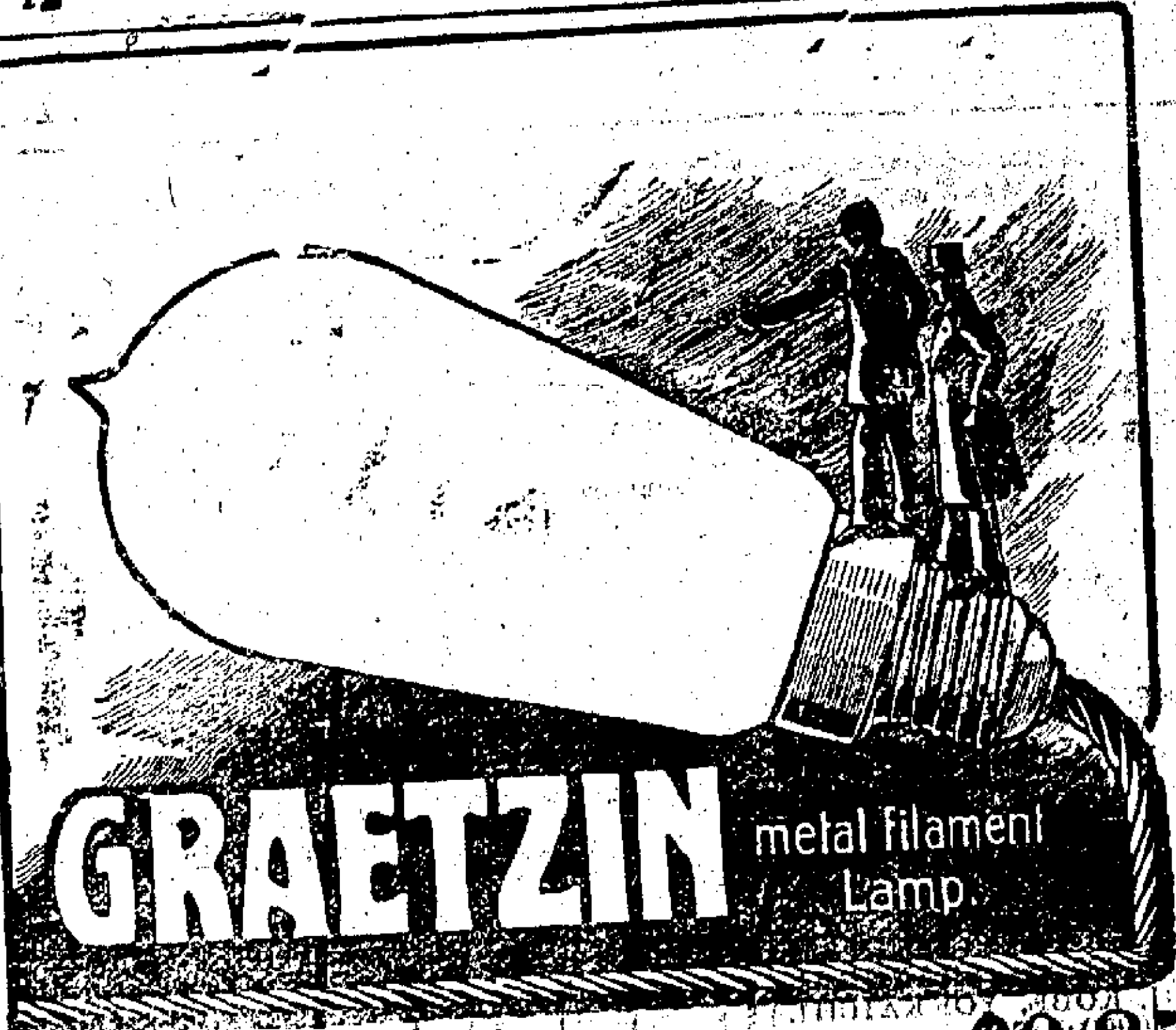
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Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

* The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended: Hupeh, Hunan and Tientsin.

The *Chincha*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The *Tourane*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Monday, the 25th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Takao	Shinshiku Maru	Saturday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Hohow, Tourane and Quinhon	Helene	Saturday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore and Bombay	Cagri	Saturday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Arratoon Apar	Saturday, 23rd, Noon
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	Dove	Saturday, 23rd, Noon
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	Yuenyang	Saturday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	Sui Tai	Saturday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	Peking	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	Prins Sigismund	Saturday, 23rd, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Angaur, Yap, Maron, Friederich, Wilhelmshafen, Raboul, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Lunenburg, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Halosan Maru	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Chipsing	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Tsingtau and Tientsin	Choyang	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Sungkiang	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong (Taking Mails for Pakhoi)	Linan	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Daigi Maru	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Burmese Prince	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore	Borneo	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Haiyang	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui Tai	Monday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Tyibodas	Monday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Japan	Monday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Loongmoon	Monday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Nasur	Monday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle (Wash.)	Tamba Maru	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.

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Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	111 1/2	
ON PARIS		
Bank Bills, on demand	244	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	248 1/2	
ON GERMANY		
On demand	198	
ON NEW YORK		
Bank Bills, on demand	47	
Credits, at 60 days' sight	48	
ON BOMBAY		
Telegraphic Transfer	143 1/2	
Bank, on demand	143 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA		
Telegraphic Transfer	143 1/2	
Bank, on demand	143 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI		
Bank, at sight	72	
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA		
On demand	94	
ON MANILA		
On demand	82 1/2	
ON SINGAPORE		
On demand	116	
ON BATAVIA		
On demand	116	
ON HATPHONG		
On demand	116	
ON SAIGON		
On demand	80 1/2	
ON HONGKONG		
On demand	116 1/2	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	116 1/2	
GOLD LINES, 100 fine, per tael	54.10	
SILVER, per oz.	26 1/2	

SUBSIDIARY COINS

Chinese	20 cents piece	per cent
Chinese	10	77.50 discount
Chinese	10	77.50
Hongkong	20	77.42
Hongkong	10	77.50

MAILS VIA SIBERIA

London	Due
March 2nd	March 19th
March 7th	March 22nd

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MARCH 22ND, 1912.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$850, buyers
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$1.20, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.20, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2
COFFIN MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 91
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$20 1/2
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$56, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$43, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$7, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 56, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 87 1/2
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$4.40, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$104 1/2, buyers
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$28
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	all	\$20, sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$17 1/2, sellers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
INSURANCE.				
China Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$194, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$124, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$83.33	all	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$332
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 150
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$850, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$210, Ex 73
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100, sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$64, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$34
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 88
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$54, sellers
Mastheadpij tot Mijne, Bosh-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 73
MINING.				
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	37 1/2, sellers
Tromps Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	72 1/2
Hoswood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	715,280	2 1/2	all	57 1/2, sellers
Hau Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$4.40
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.20, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$5, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$107, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$32
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$112, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$21
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	25	all	\$25, buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$63 1/2, 1/2 don. sal. £5 17s 6d.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	25/3, rights
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$4.27 1/2, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$17 1/2
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$5
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$54, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
Gande Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Societe des Ecluse & Papeteries de Tonkin	13,200	\$50	all	\$10
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sales
TELEPHONE.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
TO-NIGHT.				
9 P.M.—"The Gondoliers" by The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, at the Theatre Royal.				
9.15 P.M.—Hughes Comedy Co., at the Victoria Theatre—"Gay Mrs. Dollar."				
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.				
Monday, 25th March—Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Noon.				
Monday, 25th March—Thirtieth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 12.15 P.M.				
Monday, 25th March—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, by Public Works Dept., 3 P.M.				
Thursday, 29th March—Annual General Meeting of The Royal Hongkong Golf Club in the Club House, 5.30 P.M.				
Thursday, 29th March—Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of The Phoenix Club, Ltd., 6 P.M.				
Saturday, 30th March—Twenty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., 11.30 A.M.				

Daily Wire

Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

TO-NIGHT

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